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Peace Feelers Peking Makes No Response

United Nations,
New York, February 25.
Communist China has made no reply to Korean peace feelers from the United Nations.

Nasrallah Entezam of Iran, President of the General Assembly and Chairman of the three-man Good Offices Committee, said today the Red regime has not responded to overtures made last week through Swedish diplomatic channels in Stockholm and Peking.

These were largely exploratory in nature and intended to discover whether Peking considered the door closed to peace talks or would be willing to look for some basis for negotiations.

Entezam and his colleagues, Sven Grafstrom of Sweden and Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico, had not expected a quick reply and were reported to be unworried by the lack of response so far.

The Indian delegation to the UN said it knows nothing of reports, published abroad, that Peking had asked the Indian Ambassador there to contact the British government with a view to conducting British-Chinese negotiations on Korea.

Meanwhile, the officers of the UN Sanctions Committee planned to meet tomorrow to continue consideration of a "work plan."

Chairman Salim Sarper of Turkey said it was too early to say what line this plan would take, but he hoped to have it ready for presentation to the full committee on Wednesday. It was learned that if progress by that time, the Sanctions Committee will again delay the formal start of its work.—Associated Press.

11 KILLED IN BUS CRASH

Sydney, February 25.
Eleven people were killed in a week-end crash between an inter-state tourist bus and a goods train at a level crossing near Horsham, 190 miles northwest of Melbourne.

Nine passengers in the bus, including eight women, were in the crash and another two died in Horsham hospital today. Twelve other passengers were taken to the hospital with injuries.—Associated Press.

Pirates Attack Oil Camp

Colombia, Feb. 25.
A band of pirates who attacked a Texas Oil Company camp on the banks of the Magdalena River killed three men and threw one of them, an American engineer, into the river before he was dead.

The pirates, estimated at about 100, fell on the camp shouting and firing. The victims were dragged to the river bank to be put to death. The engineer was still living when his body was thrown into the water. A pirate swam out after him and put a shot through his head.

The attack occurred in sight of 60 unarmed employees of the Company who could make no resistance.

The Colombian Government has sent a police official to investigate and troops to round-up the pirates.—Reuter.

REBELS TRAPPED

Saigon, Feb. 25.
French infantry, supported by aircraft and marine detachments, trapped a rebel regiment on the sand dunes along the China Sea coast in central Indo-China and killed over 200 of the Communist-led Vietminh, the French reported today.

Fighting centered on the beaches near Annam's coastal city of Hue in a series of seaside clashes during the past week, the French Army announced. The Army said the estimate of more than 200 Communist killed was "conservative." The remainder fled.

In the Tonkin region, French troops and planes killed 118 rebels and captured 71 near Namdinh, 45 miles southeast of Hanoi. The Communists were killed in fighting near Longyu, 90 miles southwest of Saigon. Cochinchina, seven in the country northeast of Hanoi and at least 80 others in clashes elsewhere in southern Indo-China.—United Press.

Back To Work
London, Feb. 25.
Britain's railways, threatened with a general stoppage last week, are expected to return almost to normal at midnight tonight.

Most token strikes held during the week-end despite the agreement reached on Friday, scheduled to end then.—Reuter.

UN Troops Slog Through The Mud PURSUING RETREATING COMMUNISTS

Tokyo, Feb. 26.
United Nations troops on the central front slogged slowly northward through mud and mountains in pursuit of Chinese and North Korean Communists who were described by General MacArthur as pulling back in an effort to regroup for a counter-attack.

Gen. MacArthur's communique said that UN troops overcame "stubborn enemy delaying actions" to gain one to two miles on Sunday.

Front dispatches reported light contact almost everywhere, with ROK troops in one sector gaining five miles.

Thousands of Communist forces were fading back into roadless mountains on the east central front and UN officers admitted that the Reds, aided by weather that has turned roads to quagmires, have slipped out of the intended central front trap.

"In some areas," Gen. MacArthur's Monday morning communique said, "the enemy continued to avoid contact in an effort to regroup his forces for a counter-attack."

The communique said the US troops maintained the initiative in the Pyongchang-Hoengsong sector, key central front area. The communique said the UN Eighth Army communique on Sunday night said there has been almost no opposition during the day.—United Press.

BEAT OFF ATTACKS
Tokyo, Feb. 26.
United Nations forces, their advance mired in the mud of central Korea, beat off four Communist counter-attacks yesterday (Sunday), along the 60-mile wide mountain front.

Chinese Reds hurled a column of grenade-tossing banzai charging infantry and halted South Koreans attacking west of Hoengsong, a no-man's-land, 55 miles east of Seoul. Further east, American forces repulsed three other Red attacks.

Allied officers admitted last night that the 14,000 Korean troops they had hoped to trap in the central mountains had escaped the Allied pincer moving in from the east and west.

Forward American elements were operating completely out of ground contact with their rear echelons. Flooded streams and muddy roads, caused by rain and a pre-spring thaw, bogged down truck convoys and supplies.

"SHORAN" IN USE
Fifth Air Force, Korea, Feb. 25.
American bombers used Shoran, short-range navigational device, to guide them on to strikes in North Korea the first time in the Korean war on Saturday, a Fifth Air Force spokesman disclosed today.

Shoran, developed during the latter part of World War II, uses the principles of radar but makes the computation of the bomb release point easier for the pilot and navigator. They do not have to see the target to make a strike and it makes possible effective bombing in all kinds of weather day or night.

Four B-26 light bombers carrying 28 500-pound general purpose bombs destroyed a bridge on the rail line north of Pyongyang with Shoran for the first time in the Korean war on Saturday.

Stations operating throughout South Korea by members of the First Shoran Beacon Unit sent out signals that are used to navigation to direct the bombardiers on to their targets.

Col. Clair Ewing, commanding officer of the Shoran unit, said: "We have been working five months preparing the Shoran for use in this theatre, but the fluid condition of war had not allowed us to set it up properly."—Associated Press.

Off To Convalesce



This picture shows how seriously Mr. Ernest Bevin, Britain's Foreign Minister, has lost weight in consequence of his recent illness. He is shown leaving his London home en route to Eastbourne, the Sussex seaside resort, to complete his convalescence. He found it necessary to use a walking stick. — AP Picture.

Jap Peace Treaty

In Shape To Proceed

—Dulles

Washington, Feb. 25.
Ambassador John Foster Dulles returned today from a month-long tour of the Pacific, and announced that "we are now in a shape to proceed" with the drafting of a detailed Japanese peace treaty.

Mr. Dulles' party landed at the military air terminal at 5:50 p.m. EST after a flight from Honolulu in a special Air Force Constellation.

Mr. Dulles told reporters that in discussions with officials in Japan, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand, the question of the Japanese peace treaty was supplemented by talks concerning regional security in the Pacific.

The Republican foreign policy adviser to the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, made the tour as special representative of President Truman.

Mr. Dulles declined to say how soon the Japanese peace treaty could be signed. But he indicated he was optimistic about the results of the trip. He discharged the questions of peace treaty and regional security as a "dual problem" which he discussed with officials in all the four countries he visited.

THE WAY PAVED
"We returned with confidence that the way has been paved for the enforcement of peace, order and justice by positive co-operative action in the Pacific island area," Mr. Dulles said.

Arriving with Mr. Dulles was Mr. William Sebald, US political adviser for Japan. He worked with the Dulles mission in Tokyo and joined the group in Honolulu on return.

The acting Secretary of State, Mr. Webb, led an official welcoming party at the airport. On hand were the assistant State Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs, Mr. Dean Rusk, and Alex. Johnston, chief of the State Department's office of Northeast Asian Affairs.

The Dulles mission left Washington on January 22 to discuss a peace treaty with General MacArthur and Japanese political leaders. He later decided to continue on to three South Pacific republics to talk about the treaty and regional security.—United Press.

Armed Robbery In NT

Doctor Shot And Badly Wounded

Dr. Arthur Fung, a Kowloon medical practitioner, was shot this morning when he attempted to grapple with one of two men who broke into his flat at 23 Castle Peak Road.

Rushed to Kowloon Hospital after the robbery, he was operated on immediately but his condition is said to be critical. Shortly before nine o'clock the two thugs forced their way into Dr. Fung's apartment on the first floor and held him up with revolvers.

While one of the men kept him covered the other ransacked the rooms for valuables. When someone knocked on the door the man covering him had his attention distracted and Dr. Fung rushed him. The robber then shot the doctor in the head.

The men then made their escape taking a watch and \$60 with them. A widespread man-hunt has been organized by the Police for the two robbers but so far no arrests have been made.

Five British Tommy's Slain In Ambush

Kuala Lumpur, Feb. 25.
Five British soldiers were killed in an attack by a band of 100 Communists in Johore State last Thursday, it was officially announced today.

They were Sergeant J. Rowley, Privates J. C. Banner, R. Harvey, G. Plant and D. E. Walker.

A party of 10 soldiers was attacked while en route to investigate a burning bus. Five fought their way out of the ambush.

In Singapore, the Army announced the addresses of the five British soldiers: Sergeant J. Rowley, 16 Digby Avenue, Worcester; Private J. C. Banner, Ford Villa, Brown Lodge, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire; Private R. Harvey, 42 Johnson Road, Westbury, Wiltshire; Private G. Plant, 70 Maple Avenue, Macclesfield, Cheshire; Private D. E. Walker, 220 Hurdfield Road, Macclesfield, Cheshire.—Associated Press.

Mrs. Thomas Dewey Boreaved
New York, Feb. 25.
Mrs. Thomas F. Dewey's father, O. T. Hutt, 78, died of a heart attack this morning at the Executive Mansion here.

Governor Dewey was en route from Washington to Albany and Mrs. Dewey was in New York city awaiting his arrival there when they were informed of her father's death.—United Press.

Fifth Test Match Resumes AUSTRALIA ALL OUT FOR 217 England Start Off Promisingly

England's hopes for a first Test victory against Australia in the 1951 series, brightened further as a result of this morning's play, when they dismissed Australia's remaining two batsmen for an addition of only 11 runs to the first day's total of 206.

At the lunch interval, England, had scored 61 runs in about as many minutes for the loss of one wicket.

Despite the rain on Saturday, which caused the cancellation of the second day's play, the wicket still remained good when Australia's not out batsmen, Lindwall and Bill Johnston returned Australia's first innings.

Brown and Bedser continued the English attack, and after the addition of 11 runs, Bedser claimed his fifth wicket with a spectacular catch by Compton at second slip. Diving full length for a cut from Lindwall, he got the ball full in his right hand.

Iverson, the last man in, was out the next over without any addition to the score, caught by Washbrook, off Brown's bowling.

It had taken Brown and Bedser 20 minutes to dismiss the two remaining batsmen, and between them they shared the bowling honours.

Bedser's figures read five wickets for 46 and Brown's five for 49.

GO FOR THE RUNS
England's innings began 35 minutes after the commencement of the morning's play, with Hutton and Washbrook immediately going for the runs.

Australia's opening bowlers were Lindwall and Miller. The 20 went up in 15 minutes and the 30 in 20 minutes. At 46 Washbrook, who had been taking risks with his batting played an outswinger from Miller pitched on the off stump into the hands of wicketkeeper Tallon. He had played 30 minutes at the crease, for his 27 runs which included one four.

Simpson joined Hutton and batting confidently the batsmen took the score to 61.

Australia tried six bowlers in the morning session, with Miller and Iverson appearing to provide the greatest danger.

Iverson, who came in for two overs just before the lunch interval, was making the ball spin tremendously, almost two feet, and bowled the first maiden over of the day. The wicket is expected to improve further in the afternoon.

When tea was taken in the fifth Test match, England had scored 151 for the loss of one wicket. Hutton was then 74 not out and Simpson 48 not out.

TEA SCORE
Hutton gave two difficult chances, being trapped by Miller at 23 and by Johnston at 65. So far the two batsmen have added 114 for the second wicket.

HUTTON OUT
Hutton was clean bowled by Graham Hole when he had scored 79 and the England total was 171. Simpson was 57 not out and Compton had still to score.

ENGLAND 207-4
Half an hour before close of play England had scored 207 for 4 wickets. At 204, Compton was caught by Miller off Lindwall for 11 and one run later Sheppard was caught by Tallon off Miller for 1. Simpson was 78 not out.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Russia And Germany

THE tone of the Soviet reply to the recent British note relating to the role Russia has been playing in international affairs is hardly a good omen for the proposed meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers. In fact, only one paragraph at the end of the tedious and prevaricating text suggests that the Soviet is even interested in improving existing international relations. That is something, of course, yet it is also noticeable that Russia apparently expects Britain to take the initiative: "The Government of the USSR will highly appreciate any step of the Government of Great Britain really directed at improving relations between our countries," states the note, but refrains, quite pointedly, from indicating that Russia is herself willing in the first place to make any practical move to realize that objective. The Kremlin catalogues a series of "provocations" on the part of Britain so far as Germany is concerned, alleging that the British Government has been responsible for the "separate unification" of British and American occupation zones, the introduction of a special currency in Western Germany "which irrevocably destroyed Germany's economic unity," the formation of the Bonn Government, and "refusal to prepare a peace treaty" in collaboration with Russia. Markedly the note ignores the contentions of the Big Three that the Soviet has been guilty of erecting an iron curtain between Eastern and Western Germany; that she has created a puppet army in the Eastern zone; and that Germany has been the focal point for the waging of her cold war. To the democracies the security of Western Germany is vital for the whole Atlantic area, and it is

the danger that Russia will try to make good her policy for Germany by using East German forces which naturally agitates the Western Powers. The Socialist Unity Party, which directs affairs in the Soviet zone, has of recent months announced a more militant policy on behalf of the so-called "National Front." The West Germans are incited to revolt against the Western Powers in order to rid themselves of the occupation forces, which, in language ominously familiar, are described as "interventionists" in German affairs. The appeal is subtle—reunion of Germany, return of the Ruhr to German sovereignty, rescue of the Saar, and—not least important but less advertised—a future for all ex-Nazis whose profession of arms has fallen into disuse in the Federal Republic. The immediate methods are wrecking activities and the creation of unrest and disturbances by the Communist Party in the Western zone, assisted by infiltration of agents from the Eastern zone. And behind the propagandists stands an illegal army growing in numbers and maturity. This is the situation which has been created under the direct sponsorship of the Kremlin and which threatens the security not only of Western Germany but Western Europe as a whole. Moreover it is a threat which can only be removed by Russia. To adopt the Soviet phrase, Britain and her allies would "highly appreciate any step of the Government of the USSR" really directed at removing the dangerous threat. For if this were done, improved relations between Russia and the Western Powers would immediately be facilitated.

South Koreans Take Islands

Tokyo, Feb. 25.
General Douglas MacArthur announced today that South Korean Marines have occupied two more islands off Wonsan harbour, 90 miles north of the 38th parallel on the East Coast.

The South Koreans moved onto Sin and Tae Islands as supporting UN warships shelled the Wonsan area for the first time in a week.

The islands of Cho and Rei were captured by South Korean Marines on February 14.—Associated Press.

makes the computation of the bomb release point easier for the pilot and navigator. They do not have to see the target to make a strike and it makes possible effective bombing in all kinds of weather day or night.

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Col. Clair Ewing, commanding officer of the Shoran unit, said: "We have been working five months preparing the Shoran for use in this theatre, but the fluid condition of war had not allowed us to set it up properly."—Associated Press.

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Trafalgar Square Arrests

London, Feb. 25.

Police today arrested nine women taking part in a demonstration in Trafalgar Square against rearmament. They were taken to Bow Street Central Police Station to be charged.

The women were carrying banners and marching into the Square to join a demonstration against the British call-up of reserves. The demonstration was organized by the "Ex-Service Women's Peace Movement for Peace."

Political processions have been banned in London since clashes occurred between Communist demonstrators and right-wing groups. Around the necks of the marching women hung placards saying: "Women say no to the call-up" and "No arms for the Nazis."

About 700 attended the Trafalgar Square meeting, with 100 uniformed police in attendance. Communist literature was passed out. It was directed mainly against German rearmament. More police watched the approaches to the Square to enforce the procession's ban and mounted police stood by. —Reuter.

De Gaulle's Demand For Guarantees

Paris, Feb. 25.

General Charles de Gaulle today accused the French Government of having given a "friendly but foreign" power the use of French bases in Morocco without guarantees that the Atlantic Pact strategy was aimed at preventing Western Europe from being invaded.

He said that America's rearmament effort was "really colossal" but nothing had yet been decided about the use that the United States would make of her forces.

"Any French Government worthy of the name," said General de Gaulle, "could not agree or entrust its forces to a common strategy aimed only at holding out posts like Spain and England with the intention of liberating the rest of Europe later." —Reuter.

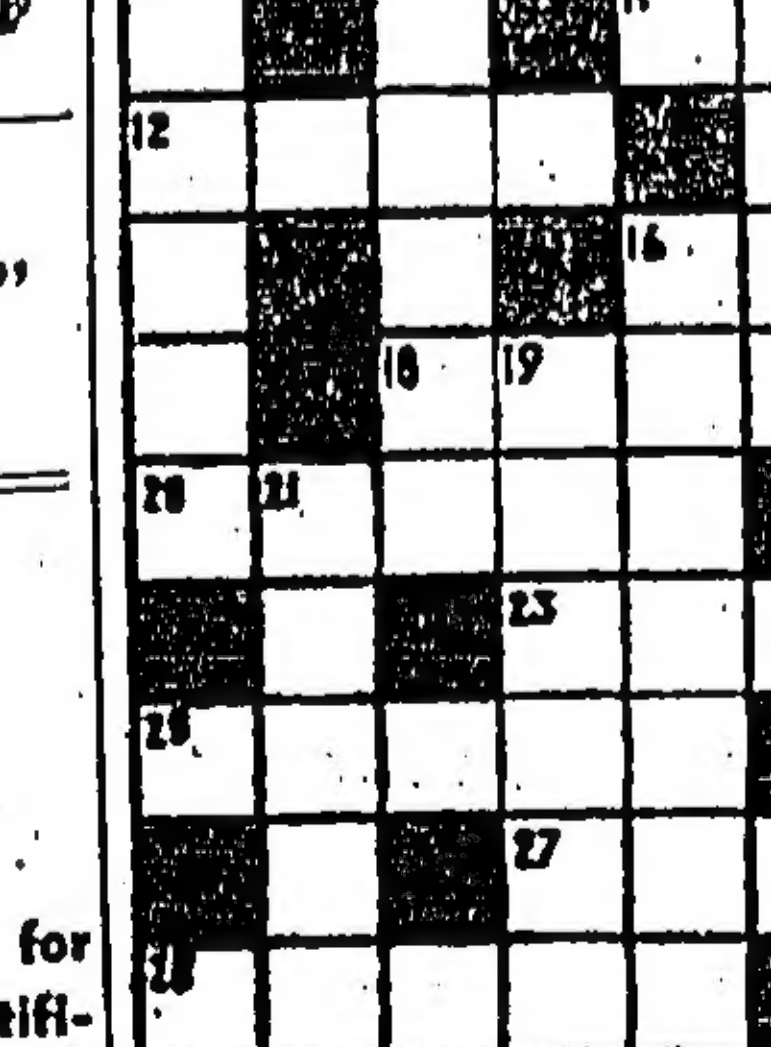
Red Candidate For Presidency

Vienna, Feb. 25.

The Austrian Communist Party together with the "left wing Socialists" have decided to nominate Gottlieb Fink, the Vice-President of the Austrian Trade Union Federation, as the candidate for the Presidential elections next May.

The Socialist Party has already nominated the Mayor of Vienna, former Imperial General Theodor Koerner, as its own candidate. The People's Party is expected to nominate Dr. Heinrich Gleissner, the Provincial Governor of Upper Austria. —Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
1 Surpasses.
2 Waken.
3 Anacrostic.
4 Alloy.
5 Assess.
6 Make immovable.
7 Invalid.
8 Illustrious.
9 Modest.
10 Indian.
11 Savour.
12 Successor.
13 Love.
14 Ghostly.
15 Healing preparation.
16 Allude.
17 Mount.
18 Decide.

DOWN
1 Executant.
2 Flowers.
3 Unpleasant look.
4 Tries hard.
5 Income.
6 Speaker.
7 Row.
8 Newly-married man.
9 Feigning.
10 Interfere.
11 Garb.
12 Crown-up.
13 Old time.

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Result, 5 Catch, 8 Ergo, 9 Course, 11 Links, 12 Dismiss, 14 Fair, 15 Crime, 16 Polls, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

THE KREMLIN SENDS A STIFF ANSWER TO BRITISH NOTE

London, Feb. 25.

The Korean people were waging a "liberation struggle" for national unity and the Chinese People's Republic were defending "legitimate national interests," Russia has told Britain in a note handed to the British Ambassador in Moscow.

This note was in reply to a British one answering Russian charges that Britain was guilty of breaches of the Potsdam agreement and of the Anglo-Soviet Pact of 1942.

Referring to the British Government's "gross attacks against the Korean people and the Chinese People's Republic," made in the British note of February 17, the latest Soviet note said:

"Everyone can see how the Korean people is waging a liberation struggle for its national unity and is not interfering in the affairs of any other states."

"Everyone sees also that the Chinese People's Republic is defending its legitimate national interests, upholding its right in respect to the island of Taiwan and to the defence of its frontiers from the Anglo-American troops, which broke into Korea and are threatening the frontiers of China."

The aggressors are the United States and Great Britain, which despatched their troops several thousand kilometres from their frontiers on to the territory of Korea, where these troops have been destroying Korean towns and villages, plundering the Koreans, violating Korean women, killing Korean children and old people.

The note accused Britain of having fallen "under the subjugation" of America. She was more and more losing her independence and being turned "into a military base of the American armed forces."

It was a slander to say that Russia had not effected the demobilisation of her troops after World War II, the note asserted. "The Soviet Government had, in fact, effected 'a fundamental and extensive demobilisation of its troops.' It had demobilised 33 age classes, the note added.

The note said that Russia considered "as not serious and 'ridiculous' the references in the British note to the liberation movement in Malaya, Indonesia and other countries, 'with the accusation against the Soviet Government that, in pressing sympathy for the liberation struggle of oppressed peoples, it is thereby allegedly violating the Anglo-Soviet treaty'."

UNILATERAL ACTION
The Russian note cited the following as examples of the "unilateral actions" of the British Government in regard to Germany:

The "separate unification" of British and American occupation zones in Germany in 1946, joined subsequently by the French zone, as a result of which "Germany was split into two parts."

The introduction of a special currency in Western Germany, "which irretrievably destroyed Germany's economic unity and led to the liquidation of the Control Council composed of representatives of the four Powers."

SEPARATIST MANNER
The separate refusal to prepare a peace treaty with many, and the introduction of the Occupation Statute, "imposed upon the western zones of Germany with the purpose of prolonging the occupation for an indefinite period."

"All these measures were carried out in a separatist manner without co-ordination with the U.S.S.R. and without the participation of the latter."

Thus it was not the U.S.S.R. but Britain which rejected the policy of co-operation in regard to the German problem, and by doing so violated article three of the Anglo-Soviet treaty.

The Soviet note further alleged that, contrary to the same article of the Anglo-Soviet treaty, the British Government started to carry out, not the demobilisation of Germany, "but the restoration of Fascist leaders, the gradual Fascistisation of Western Germany."

WAR INDUSTRIES
"Simultaneously, the British Government," the note said, "instead of the demobilisation of Germany, began to restore Germany's war industry, turning it into a base of war industry; it began to restore the German regular army headed by Fascist generals; it began to turn Western Germany into a bridgehead for a new aggressive war."

The note claimed that, in keeping with article seven of the Anglo-Soviet treaty, the Soviet Government "did not and is not taking part in any anti-British 'coalition'; all the frontiers of the Soviet Union with other countries in Europe, it said, 'are aimed at the consolidation of peace in Europe and have the purpose of preventing the repetition of German aggression'."

On the contrary, the note declared, the British Government "is openly trampling upon the obligations which Great Britain assumed under the Anglo-Soviet treaty."

WESTERN UNION
The British Government, together with the French Government, were the initiators of the creation of the Western Union, "which from the very beginning did not conceal its hostility towards the U.S.S.R."

"Subsequently, Great Britain and the United States created the North Atlantic grouping of powers, whereby the Soviet Union, along with the Great Powers affiliated to the anti-Hitlerite coalition was excluded from the participants of the North Atlantic treaty," the note continued.

This state of affairs, the references to the defensive nature of the Western Union and the North Atlantic groupings are "obviously untenable."

"Moreover, facts testify that the Western Union, as well as the North Atlantic grouping, are directly aimed against the U.S.S.R. and the countries of people's democracy."

Referring to what it called "the gross slander" towards the Soviet Union of February 17, the Soviet note said that it was time the British Government understood that the peoples of the three East European countries have the same right as the people of any other country to settle their own internal affairs, proceeding from their own national interests and not from whether the democratic regime established in these countries is to the liking or disliking of the Government of this or that foreign state.

It alleged that the British Government "is encouraging in these states the hostile activity of Fascist groupings, the aim of which is to organise a conspiracy for overthrowing the people's democratic regime."

The Soviet note added, "The Soviet Government considers it a curious fact that the attempt of the British Government to pose as protectors of the national interests of Yugoslavia, the Soviet people denounce and will denounce the present Yugoslav rulers, because they have established a Fascist regime in their country similar to that of Franco Spain and have deprived the peoples of Yugoslavia of all elementary democratic rights."

LIBERATION
The Russian note described as "ridiculous and absurd" the "mention in the British note about some sort of 'Communist imperialism,' and declared, 'Firstly, the Anglo-Soviet treaty extends only to European countries and in no degree concerns the non-European countries like Malaya or Vietnam.'

Secondly, not a single article of the Anglo-Soviet treaty, as is known, prohibits anyone from expressing sympathy with the liberation movement in any country whatsoever."

Thirdly, as long as imperialist oppression exists in the world, there will exist also the liberation movement of oppressed peoples, irrespective of the will and sympathies of some rulers or others. To accuse the Soviet Government of the existence in different countries of liberation movements caused by the oppression of imperialism is just as absurd as it would be to accuse it of the occurrence in the world of earthquakes or tidal waves."

A SLANDER
The Soviet Government declared, "Great Britain has fallen under the subjugation of the United States of America: she is more and more losing her independence and being turned into a military base of the American armed forces, because without this she could not obtain so-called Marshall Plan aid."

The same has to be said of France, Belgium, Turkey and other so-called 'Marshallised' countries."

The Soviet note disclaimed any responsibility "for the unsatisfactory situation that has arisen in the United Nations."

It also repudiated the responsibility of the Soviet Union and the Cominform for "strikes and social disorders" which, it said, "occurred not only before our days and before the establishment of the bureau of the Communist and workers' parties, but also long before our generation."

In regard to the "well-known allegations of Premier Attlee that the Soviet Union did not effect the demobilisation of its troops after the war" and the subsequent assertion in the British note that the Soviet Government demobilised only a certain number of Servicemen from among the maximum call-up during the war, the Russian note declared, "This assertion of the British note is a slander against the Soviet Union. In reality, the Soviet Government effected a fundamental and extensive demobilisation of its troops, having demobilised 33 age classes."

"No one needed an extensive demobilisation of the Soviet troops as much as the Soviet Union, since without the returning of millions of demobilised men to the field and factories, the Soviet Union would not have been able to rehabilitate the areas, towns, railways, industry and agriculture destroyed by the German occupation."

Describing likewise as slander against the Soviet Union the British note's assertion that Russian armed forces (American forces exceeded the armed forces of the Western countries taken together, the Soviet note stated) at present the numerical strength of the armed forces of the Soviet Union, counting land forces, air forces and the navy, "is equal to the numerical strength of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R. before the outbreak of the second world war in 1939."

DEFENCE CHARGE
It added that three members alone of the North Atlantic Pact—the United States of America, Britain and France—had at present in their armed forces, "more than 5,000,000 men, with the numerical strength of these three Powers continuing to grow rapidly, while the industry of these countries has already been mobilised for a further increase in the production of armaments."

"This numerical strength of the armed forces of France, Britain and the United States is several times greater than that of the second world war in 1939, and is more than twice as great as the numerical strength of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R. at present."

While recognising the feelings of friendship existing between the British and Soviet peoples to whom one another during and after the war, the Soviet note accused British Labour Party leaders of passing, at their annual conference of 1944, a resolution "forbidding members of the Party to take part in the work of British public organisations aiming at strengthening Anglo-Soviet friendship."

It declared, "From this conclusion may be drawn that, as long as the Government of Great Britain was in need of the Soviet Union, without whom it could not win victory over Hitlerite Germany, it somehow contained its anti-Soviet sentiments, its hostile attitude towards the Soviet State."

"But as soon as the rout of Hitlerite Germany became evident, the manifest anxiety began to make haste in adopting measures to weaken the friendly relations of the British people with the peoples of the U.S.S.R."

"Nor is it fortuitous that this disgraceful resolution was repeatedly confirmed at subsequent Labour Party conferences, already in the postwar period."

The Soviet note concluded: "After all the above facts, the Soviet Government cannot regard with full confidence the statement of the British Government. Nevertheless, the Soviet Government is prepared to enter into negotiations, striving to use all opportunities for improving relations with Great Britain."

"The Government of the U.S.S.R. will highly appreciate any step of the Government of Great Britain really directed at improving relations between our countries." —Reuter.

Sequel To Haifa Demonstration

Haifa, Feb. 25.

Tewfik Toubi, Arab Communist member of the Israeli Parliament, was charged here today with organising and taking part in an illegal demonstration against General Sir Brian Robertson, Britain's Middle East Commander-in-Chief, during the latter's visit recently.

Toubi was further charged with relating the police. The police used force to disperse a demonstration by Arabs and Jewish youths which developed after an authorised open-air protest meeting of the Communist-sponsored Peace League here last week against the General's visit.

The windows of a police car were broken and a policeman was injured. —Reuter.

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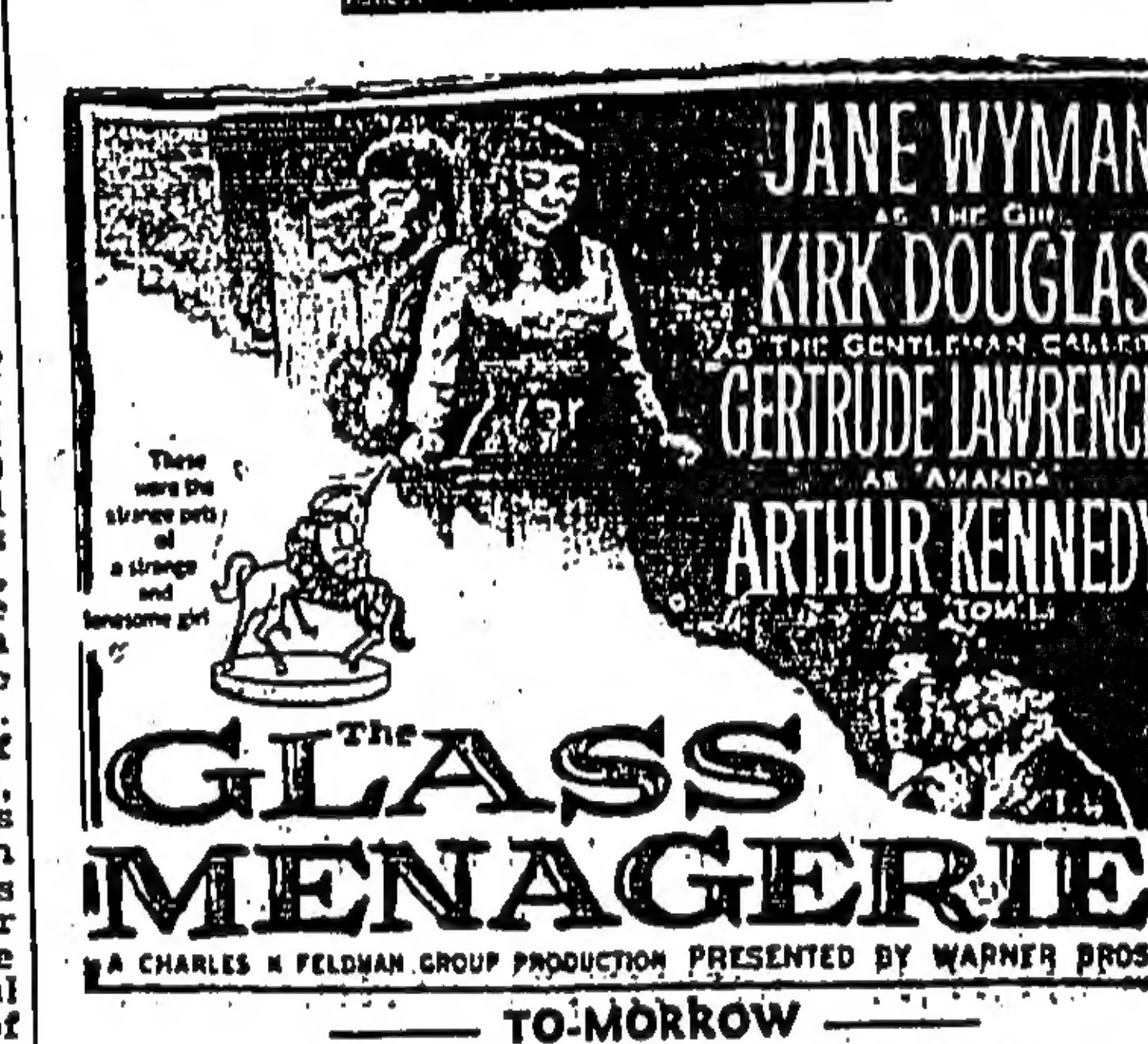


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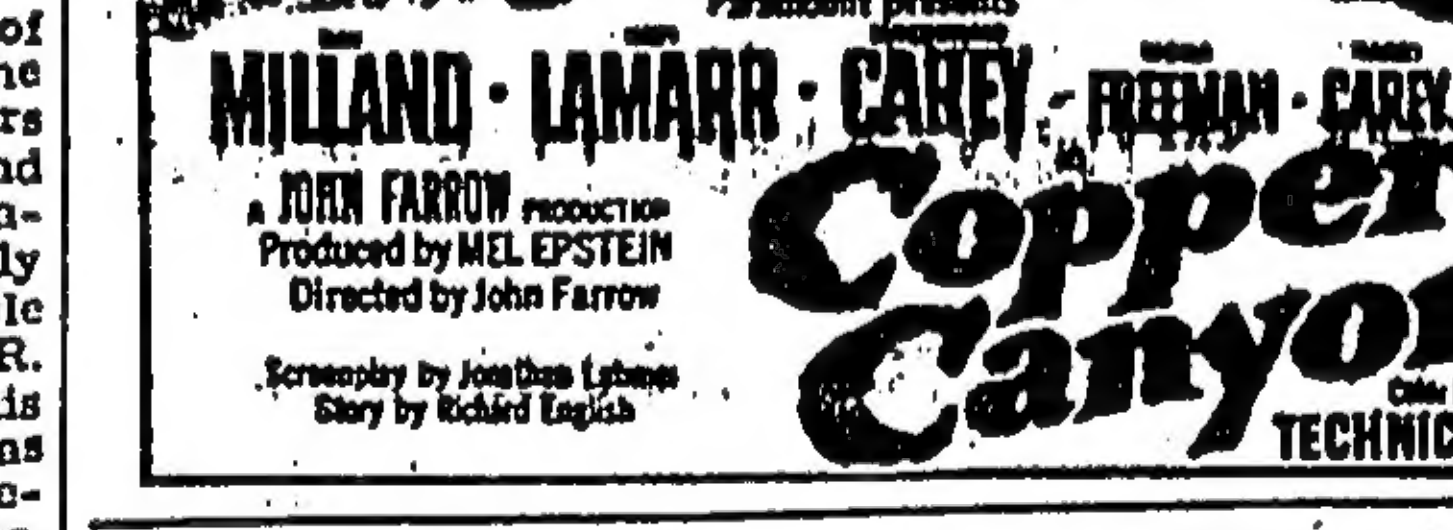


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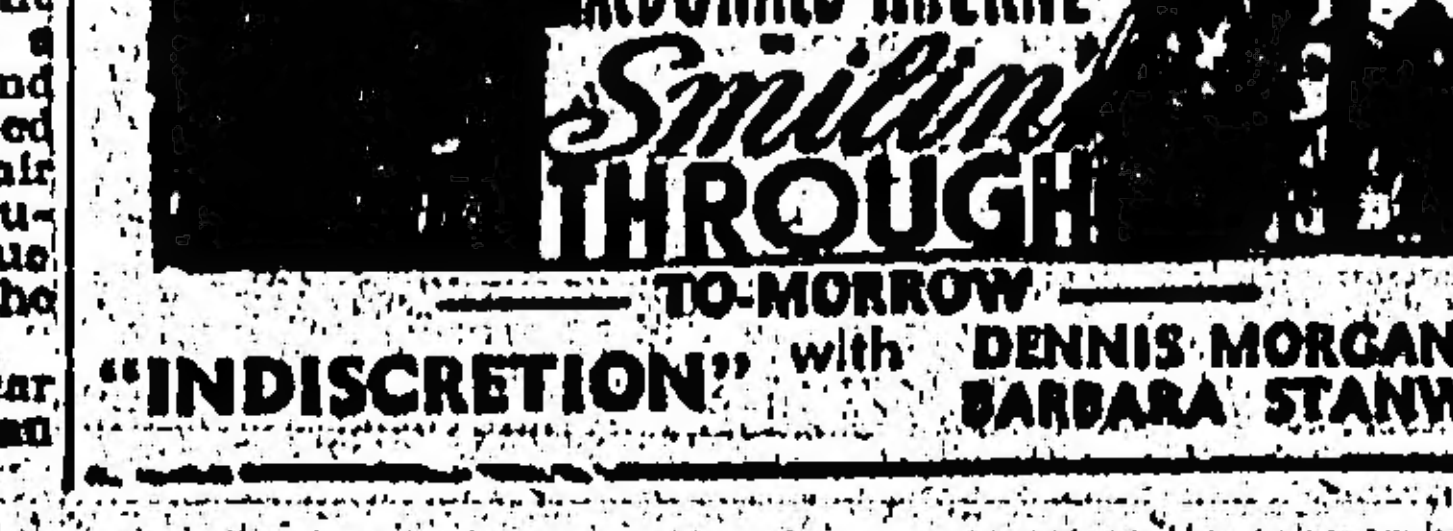
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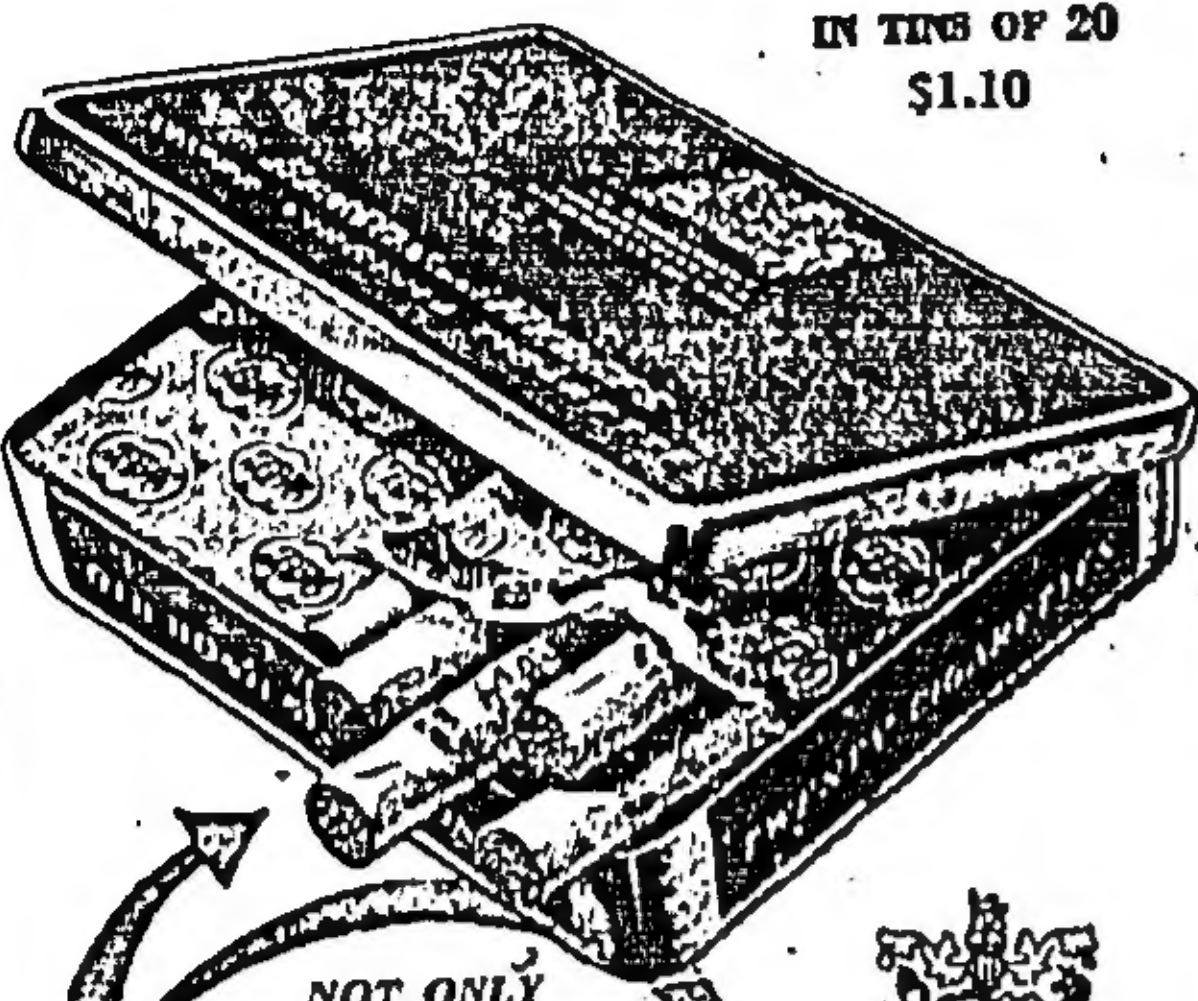
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CONCERT

IN AID OF

THE MISSION TO LEPERS HONG KONG AUXILIARY

On Saturday, 3rd March, 1951, at 8.30 p.m. a Concert will be given at the Diocesan Boys' School, Homantin, Kowloon. Among those participating in the Concert are the following: Soloists—Caroline Braga (Piano) and Gaston D'Aquino (Tenor), Conductor—L. T. Ride, Accompanist—E. O'Neill Shaw.

This Concert has been arranged by The Hong Kong Singers in aid of The Mission to Lepers Hong Kong Auxiliary. Proceeds of the Concert will be used to promote the work of The Mission to Lepers Hong Kong Auxiliary to bring medical aid, spiritual and occupational instruction, and support in many other ways to those suffering from Leprosy in Hong Kong.

Bookings can be made at Moutries, and tickets HK\$3, HK\$2, and HK\$1.00.

The Mission to Lepers Hong Kong Auxiliary is looking forward to meeting many friends and sympathisers of the Auxiliary as well as music lovers, at this concert.

WHEN STRIKES FOLD UP . . . WHEN 'MASS DEMONSTRATIONS' FALL FLAT—

ARE STALIN'S MEN SHAMMING?

HERE in Rome I have been listening to the anxious talk of Intelligence men puzzling over Communist failures in Italy, and asking—

"Are they shamming? Are the Communists deliberately pulling their punches to lead us into an under-estimation of their strength? Or are they finished as a revolutionary force? Can we dismiss the Red Fifth Column as a bogey?"

I heard the same bewildered talk in Korea six months ago, when vast stores of ammunition were stacked unguarded between giant petrol tanks at Pusan.

Although Communists, hundreds of them, had filtered into the dock area, there was no attempt at sabotage.

Why? The American Intelligence officers, who finally persuaded the Koreans to supply guards, were baffled.

This time I am more anxious to solve the problem. For I have spent the past weeks travelling across Europe trying to find out what the Communists are up to.

I wanted to find out to what extent they have penetrated the

economic and administrative machines, how far Moscow can rely on them to form an effective Fifth Column.

In France I found that the Communist paper *Humanite* reported that 50,000 demonstrators made Eisenhower fear the wrath of Paris.

I was there. I saw only a few men throwing handbills and shouting: "Home, Eisenhower."

And no pay

HERE in Italy, too, as in France, the attempt of the Communists to control the unions to organise anti-Eisenhower strikes or mass demonstrations of workers have failed.

In one place only was the strike order obeyed—in the great State-owned shipbuilding yard at La Spezia. Out of 12,000 men employed there, 3,000

When they reported for work the following day, they were instantly dismissed. After 12 days of unemployment without pay they were allowed back; all that is, except the ringleaders.

The importance is in that neither the party nor the union has attempted to take the slightest action in reprisal or in defence of the penalised strikers.

What is more, both in France and in Italy the Communist



campaign calling on dockers and transport workers to boycott the import of American armaments has been a fiasco.

In France, the attempt of the Communists to call strikes in protest against German rearmament brought no success.

It's no sham

THE main reason why some experts are puzzled by what they consider the deliberate passivity of the Communists is that they find it difficult to reconcile with reports they have heard of continued Communist efforts to build up militia organisations in France and Italy.

"If these militia groups are as strong as we hear they are, they should have been able to do better," is the argument I have heard put forward.

In Italy the militia—based as in France on Communist youth organisations and former resistance veterans—according to some estimates, has 70,000 members.

Until recently they were plentifully supplied with arms and munitions hidden in secret dumps. Last year the police found eight pieces of artillery, 21,000 rifles, 17 mortars, 210 machine guns, 270 sub-machine guns, 1,800 automatic rifles, 6,000 carbines, 26 radio transmitters, 700 tons of explosives.

But today the men who have trained to use this armament do

nothing. Their comrades in France are equally quiet. A sham? A trick? I don't think so.

Three factors have brought about the new situation, which in my view makes a considerable change in the military defence of Western Europe:

1 THE EMERGENCE, both in France and in Italy of powerful and effective trades unions which repudiate the Communist Party, protect non-Communist workers defying shop stewards against Communist reprisals, and negotiate wage agreements.

2 THE IMPATIENCE of workers at losing pay by being called out on strike for political causes dictated by Moscow.

And they do lose pay when they strike now. For the Communist shop stewards can no longer guarantee pay packets as they could only two years ago in both France and Italy.

Then even if a man stayed away from work four days a week, either for strike or to do party jobs, the unions would force the employer to pay out if a man turned up on the fifth day.

3 THE ANTI-STALINIST rebellion of an increasingly large number of young Communists, especially in Italy, who joined the party during the war in order to fight for Italy against the Germans.

Now they follow the example of Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito in repudiating Moscow's insistence on unquestioning subordination of all national interests to those of the Kremlin.

High-ups go

THE latest Italian rebels are two high-up Communist deputies, Cuccchi and Magnani. They were the chiefs of the Communist Party in its North Italian stronghold of Emilia

Province where 67,000 out of 300,000 inhabitants are party members.

The immediate pretext for their resignation from the party was their "rebellious" declaration: "In the event of war, every Italian must defend the sacred soil of the Fatherland against whatever Powers may be the aggressor."

I spoke with some of Cuccchi's and Magnani's supporters in their Rome headquarters. They seemed confident that they would be able to split the Communist Party wide open.

They told me: "We have many high-up sympathisers who are still in the party. We are in touch with them, despite the Communist secret police."

Yes, I am convinced that unless Soviet troops actually set foot on the soil of Italy, France, we can safely rule out any kind of mass rising by the Communists and their followers or the general strikes aimed at paralysing the country.

But I am equally certain that the Moscow Politburo and its agents in the Cominform have realised this. They have adapted their planning accordingly.

In their propaganda they will attempt to recover the lost sympathies of the French and Italians by offering these weary peoples the possibility of keeping neutral in any conflict.

While I was in Paris a piece of intelligence came through saying that in the event of war the Russians intended to bypass a neutralised France. They would blitz their way with airborne landings into what they considered the main American bridgeheads: Britain and Spain.

To my amazement, I could see that this prospect—which, if successful would, of course, inevitably entail the subjection of France to Russia and its bombardment by the Americans

—was greeted with eager interest, amounting almost to satisfaction, even by French high-ups.

And an echo

IN Rome, I sat for half an hour in the committee room of the National Assembly with a Demo-Christian anti-Communist M.P., Igino Giordani, while he explained to me exactly why he was against Italy taking any part in rearmament for war.

"If the Russians mean to make war they will not wait for us to rearm they will attack us right away."

"We would do much better to fight Communism by spending on social services money we are waiting on useless rearmament."

His last phrase was a verbatim echo of what a young Communist worker had said to me only a few hours earlier in a suburban district headquarters of the Communist Party.

When, a bit later, I suggested to an Italian elder statesman that Italy's role in the event of armed conflict might be benevolent neutrality he smiled and said:

"Maybe. But one should never say so. There are too many neutralists around in Italy and in France. We must not encourage these cowards."

New methods . . .

MEANWHILE to attain their object of paralysing the economy, industrial transport and mobilisation mechanisms of France and Italy in the event of war with Western Europe the Cominform will use methods unconnected with mass strikes and mass demonstrations.

What I have discovered about this, the secret underground side of the Communist plan, I will tell you in my next despatch. (World Copyright—London Express Service.)

KOREA'S LESSON IN STRATEGY

By O. H. BRANDON

THE present holding operation of Southern Korea by the United Nations forces is watched by American strategists with acute interest because of its possible application to the defence of Western Europe.

Much water has flowed down the Yalu River since General MacArthur's divisions fled south after the massive intervention of the Chinese Communist troops at a pace which made it impossible for them to maintain contact with the enemy.

Since then the American Government resisted the General's recommendation for a complete evacuation of Korea and General Ridgway, who is now in command of the Eighth Army, has not only restored the morale of the United Nations troops but has taken them back toward the fatal 38th Parallel.

But the 38th Parallel has virtually ceased to be of political significance, at least for the Military Command. To the strategists who now see the Korean battle like a huge manoeuvre with live ammunition, the 38th Parallel has a significance similar to the Elbe or the Rhine in Europe, although it is not a natural obstacle.

To drive north would again lead the army into a situation where the enemy with his unlimited manpower has the advantage. But in the present position General Ridgway can challenge the enemy when and where he wants, and, naturally, he selects the place and time

that is best to his advantage. The Air Force and the Navy not only protect his flanks, but they also harass the enemy's extended communication lines. Thus American strategists—and the British military concur in this—believe the United Nations forces can maintain themselves in Southern Korea indefinitely, an what is more, they can, with some divisions, can now have in Korea hold the military might of China in check at this front.

Taking the global view, Europe looks on the map like a peninsula of the Eurasian Continent, like a vast extension of Korea which is a peninsula in itself. Drawing the parallel

between Ridgway's present strategy and Eisenhower's possible future strategy in Europe, the Anglo-American planners feel that Eisenhower would have a first-rate chance of holding Western Europe against a Russian onslaught with the sixty divisions he should have at his disposal by the end of 1952, and the air and naval forces to protect his flanks.

Eisenhower would have the additional advantage that in case of a Russian attack, there would be no hesitation in bombing the enemy's rear.

It is assumed that if the Soviet army starts rolling westward, it would have along most of its flanks hostile forces. In the north it would be chiefly Scandinavians in the east, Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy.

All these countries could be kept supplied by sea and developed into formidable thorns in the side of the Soviet armies. When in 1944 the German army launched its last attack in the Ardennes and the famous "Battle of the Bulge" developed, General Eisenhower then decided to meet this threat not by a frontal attack, but by turning the divisions of General Patton and Field Marshal Montgomery against the extended flanks of the enemy in order to seal off the bulge at its neck and thereby not only choke the German supply lines but also cut off reinforcements.

Vastly magnified, similar technique could be employed in the defence of Europe. General MacArthur first mis-conceived the mission of the United Nations forces in Korea. It was to stop aggression by the North Koreans and liberate invaded South Korea.

But it was not the United Nations' aim to win geographical or rather geopolitical advantages, and it was this misconception that caused the disaster from which the United Nations forces are fortunately recovering now.

General Ridgway has now been allotted a limited task, which is to hold the Chinese and North Korean armies in check, decimate them if possible at the least cost to his own troops and thus create a new situation more conducive to negotiations on an equal basis, not between victor and vanquished.

The strategy now adopted by General Ridgway is in miniature what may become the grand strategy for the defence of Western Europe. It is also reassuring that General Eisenhower has great confidence in this strategy, and although the success in Korea is still inconclusive, it has great possibilities of improvement and adaptation.

Its implications should also be a warning to those who may be tempted to test it aggressively.

London's planners go into reverse

THE County of London Plan 1943 was a bright promise that our battered city was to be transformed into a place "fit for heroes to live in."

That plan was the most ambitious and widely publicised of Britain's postwar plans. It received world-wide acclaim.

Now, seven years later, the future has given place to feelings of cynical disillusionment and foreboding that the County of London Plan is being ruthlessly sabotaged.

The County of London Plan spotlighted five major defects in London—traffic congestion, lack of open spaces, outworn and blighted housing, wrong mix of housing and industry, and over-population.

Open spaces were to be brought up to four acres per 1,000 of population within the County area (with an additional three acres outside the County area).

The outworn and blighted areas were to be redeveloped as residential neighbourhood units on modern planning standards.

The mixture of housing and industry was to be worked out by much industry being moved out of London altogether, and at least half-a-million people dispersed to new towns dis-

persed around London, but separated from it by a Green Belt free from new buildings.

None of these defects has been seriously tackled; all of them are being ignored, and some of them have been abandoned.

Of the three ring roads "A" (Inner Ring), "B" (Intermediate Ring), and "C" (Outer Ring), provided for in the County of London Plan, roads "A" and "B" were the most urgent and important.

Yet, in May 1950, after seven years of consultation, the Minister of Town and Country Planning, Mr. Hugh Dalton, blandly announced that the A-Ring-Road project had now been finally abandoned; and, moreover, nothing is being done by the LCC to safeguard the route of the B-Ring-Road, because of the cost involved.

New buildings and development on the route are being openly permitted, even to the extent of changing the road's side-line in order to accommodate new buildings.

The aim drops

AS for the building up of open space standards, London had half an acre per 1,000 of population, which was to be raised to four acres; but practically no new open spaces have been acquired.

In spite of this, the LCC have made plans to build on a number of private open spaces within the County area; the immediate aim has been lowered to 2½ acres per 1,000 people, and opportunities of buying land are being missed which

may not arise again for many decades.

In the case of outworn and blighted areas the County of London Plan emphasised the need to regroup and redevelop all these areas over a number of years following the end of the war; but these areas are being allowed to stagnate, deteriorate and disintegrate. The only exceptions are the specific "Reconstruction Areas" in the East End, which are being pushed ahead in order to be ready for putting on show as "Live Architecture Exhibits" as part of the 1951 Festival of Britain.

Desecration

FINALLY—Decentralisation. New Towns and the Green Belt. The stark fact is that this trio, which together form the solid foundation of the County of London Plan, are operating—but in reverse gear. People are being packed into London in greater numbers and higher densities in huge blocks of flats and by the wholesale conversion of private houses into flats.

The New Towns project is proceeding mostly on paper. The authorities widely publicise it with one hand, and apply the economic brake with the other.

The Green Belt around London is still being subjected to desecration by building.

This is the background against which the 1951 Development Plan for London is being prepared. It does not induce any feeling of optimism among Londoners who have pride in the future of their city.

(London Express Service)

WOMAN OF THE WEEK

AT the George V super-hotel in Paris, an elderly Englishwoman with a comfortable figure will stand up before a company of international lawyers at a banquet attended by Minister of Justice Rene Mayer and propose the health of the French Bar.

Her speech will be in French but that will be no difficulty for jovial Mrs. Helena Normanton, one of Britain's first two women KCs.

Mrs. Normanton was once a student at Dijon University where she won a diploma in French language and literature and learned the French trick of washing her hair in red wine.

Now she is in Paris to represent the English Bar at the celebrations of the golden jubilee of French women lawyers.

Before leaving, Mrs. Normanton got herself a special licence from the Board of Trade to take out of the country the handsome diamond and pearl necklace she is wearing at the banquet.

"I had a special reason for wanting to have it with me," she told me.

Reason—the necklace was presented to her by members of the Old Bailey Bar Mess, of which she was "junior and honorary treasurer" (equivalent to secretary in non-legal language) until she became a KC two years ago.

They threw a dinner party for her in the judges' dining-room at the "Bailey" to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of women being called to the Bar and gave her the necklace. She is immensely proud of it.

It was the first time such a thing had happened in the judges' dining-room and Mrs. Normanton was the first woman to be responsible for the Bar Mess.

But a list of the things she has done for the first time is so long that it becomes a bore, even to Mrs. Normanton herself.

It began in 1919, when she became the first woman ever to be admitted as a bar student. She was the first woman barrister to be briefed at the High Court, the Old Bailey and London Sessions; the first to appear for the Crown in a criminal appeal (that was when Private Robert Sloan lost his case and was hanged for wife murder in 1946).

FISH—PLUS

Sitting at ease by the fire in the book-cluttered living-room of her Victorian villa in Beckenham, Mrs. Normanton waves these matters aside to talk of other things.

"I may be a poor barrister," she chuckles, "but I can cook." There was fish for lunch, but she had flavoured it up with herbs and fried it in feather-light batter so that it remained cod only in the strictly legal sense.

She recalled the "noble stuffing" she had devised for the Christmas "turkey" (it so happened to an American guest



Mrs. Helena Normanton.

Mrs K. C.
CAN ALSO COOK

by EVELYN IRONS

that he demanded a "whole plateful of it").

From the kitchen her talk slipped nimbly to Shakespeare. Why did Shakespeare put Portia in Padua when the original woman lawyer studied at Bologna? Mrs. Normanton, one-time at Bologna University herself ("I was the first barrister to study there since the Reformation"), explained that in considerable historical detail.

From Shakespearean research, via a recent learned article she wrote about Twelfth Night and the Temple, to her favourite modern writers, "My pet is Dean Inge," says she. "I dote on Dr. Inge. Among the poets selected on Edith Sitwell as 'undoubtedly the best living,' she announced, recalling bits of tedium in the courts. Who was the witliest judge in her experience? "Harry Eve. His brilliance was so easy." (Sir Harry Eve died 10 years ago.)

Is there a woman lawyer capable of being a judge? "Well, why not Rose Heilbrunn Myself? Certainly not," Miss Heilbrunn, 36 now, took silk at the same time as Mrs. Normanton, two years ago.

WOMEN MPs

But although she looks forward hopefully to the day when a woman will be a judge—and even Lord Chief Justice—the quality of her mercy is somewhat strained towards women MPs. After that Titanic fight for the vote what a bunch of nonentities they have been up to date she exclaims.

This is a change from the old feminist days when married as a law student in 1921, Helena Normanton refused to take the name of her husband, Mr. Gavin Clark, and was the first married Englishwoman to take out a passport in her own name.

They were a devoted, childless couple. Mr. Clark, a chartered accountant, died nearly three years ago.

For much of her legal career, Mrs. Normanton has had to fight prejudice against her sex.

But now that her own name is used to struggle and has become an accepted feature of the lawyer's landscape, her feminist claws are sheathed.

"Let us see that men get fair treatment," she advises kindly. "Married men often get a poorer deal in the lower courts than women."

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TOMORROW
Miss Dorothy Head vs. K. S. Wong (Schools' Champion).
Sven Davidsson vs. Irving Dorfman.
Dorfman & Kovaleski vs. Ip Koon Hung & Davidsson.

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ANSHUN	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe 5 p.m. 5th Mar.
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PAKHIOI	Bangkok 1st Mar.
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"AGAPENOR"	Genoa, London & Holland & Hamburg 26th Mar.

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4th Feb.	11th Mar.
11th Feb.	18th Mar.
18th Feb.	25th Mar.
25th Feb.	1st Apr.
4th Mar.	8th Apr.
11th Mar.	15th Apr.
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CONVENIENT EASY WAY to own a New Pilot Radio. Whether you need a bedside night, large table model, or luxury radio, we have a "Pilot" to suit. Terms as low as \$20.00 per month. Colorful Agencies, School Building, 14 Queen's Road. Phone 3230.

PERKINS ART RUG CO. 221A Nathan Rd. Kowloon, sell exclusive, ly carpets and rugs. Please drop in and have a look.

WANTED KNOWN

YOUR BABY'S SHOES metalized in bronze, gold, silver. Life time keeplease. George Service 004 Bank of Canton Building. Telephone 3440.

RADIO REPAIRS performed by trained technicians under foreign supervision. Modern accurate methods, no guesswork. Repairs include cleaning and checking chassis. Moderate rates, reliable work. Our reputation is your guarantee. Phone 2230, and we'll do the rest. Colonial Agencies, School Building, 14 Queen's Road.

LADIES, we have at your service all specialized operators of hair, curlers, hairdresses and manicures—Rose Marie Beauty Parlor—Phone 50304—43, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

POSITIONS WANTED

PORTUGUESE CHIEF, good all-round office experience, typing, filing etc. or switchboard operator, receptionist, secret position. First-class references. Please write Box 12, "China Mail".

YOUNG AUSTRALIAN requires clerical position. Pay own fare to Hongkong. John Claybourn, Bradshaw St., Woolloomooloo, Brisbane, Australia.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixty-Second Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, Chung Tin Building, First Floor, Hongkong, on Wednesday, 21st March, 1951, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1950, and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, 7th March, 1951 until Wednesday, 21st March, 1951, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., LIMITED.

I. W. SHEWAN, Director
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th Feb., 1951.

NOTICE

On account of the greatly increased price of newsprint, we are reluctantly compelled to raise the price of the "Hongkong Standard" from 15 to 25 cents for weekdays and from 30 to 40 cents for its Sunday Edition as from March 1, 1951.

THE TIGER STANDARD, LIMITED.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME

We, Pattison Orient Line, Limited of 12-14 Queen's Road, Hong Kong hereby give notice that in consequence of a Change of Ownership, we have applied to the Minister of Transport, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Steam ship "BALLYHOLME BAY" of BELFAST REGISTRY Official Number 180693 Gross tonnage 1241 tons, heretofore owned by H. P. LENAGHAN & SON LIMITED, 66/72 Corporation Street, Belfast, Ireland for permission to change her name to "LAURE PATTISON" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of HONG KONG as owned by PATTISON ORIENT LINE LIMITED.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the REGISTRAR OF SHIPPING at HONGKONG within SEVEN days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at HONG KONG the 17th day of February, 1951.

PATTISON ORIENT LINE LIMITED.

Sd. J. W. McCORKINDALE, Secretary.

NOTICE

Because of the continually rising cost of production, particularly in regard to the present price of newsprint, which is more than 100% above that ruling in 1941, we have reluctantly decided to increase the price of the "South China Morning Post" from 20 to 30 cents, the "Sunday Post-Herald" from 30 to 40 cents, and the Saturday "China Mail" to 30 cents as from March 1, 1951.

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LIMITED.

NOTICE

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Hong Kong Hotel, Hongkong, on Thursday, 15th March, 1951 at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1950, and for the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors.

NOTICE is further hereby given that the Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd March, 1951 to the 15th March, 1951, both days inclusive during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd Feb., 1951.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Special Cash Sweep
Pearce Memorial Cup
Wednesday, 28th February, 1951

Tickets at \$2.00 each may be purchased at the Treasurers' Office, Telephone House, 1st Floor, and also at the Club's Branch Offices at:

5, D'Aguilar Street, Hong Kong
or
382, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Over 2,050,000 tickets sold to date.

S. A. Sleep, Secretary.

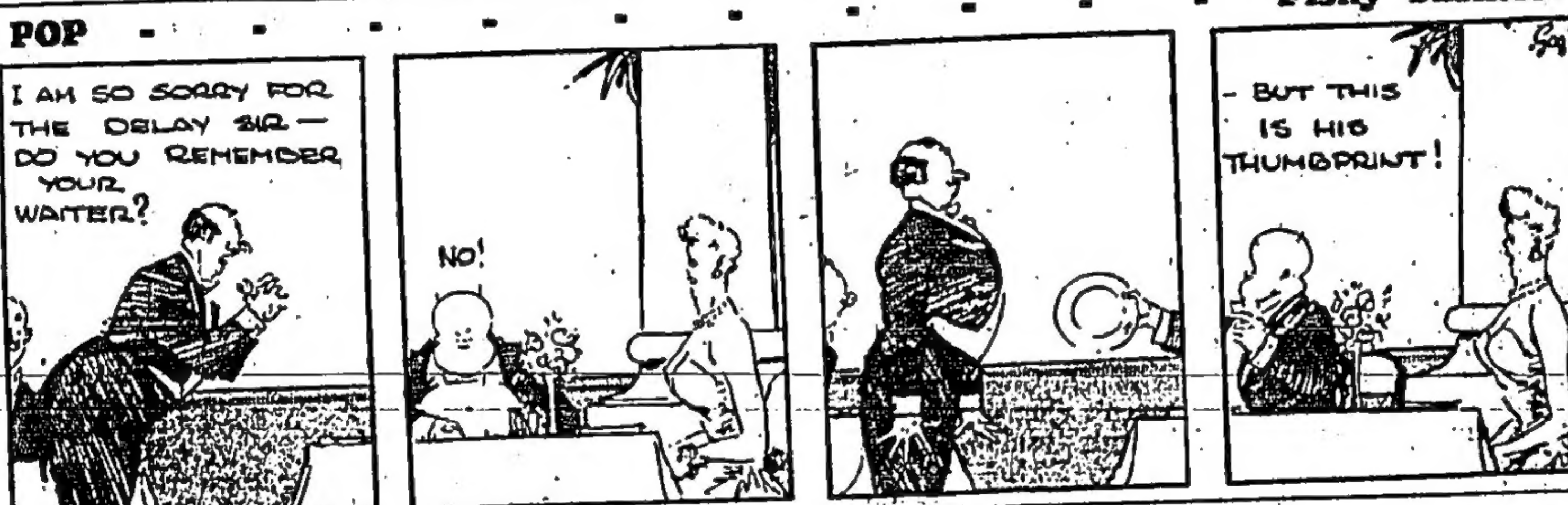
GREAT SALE

RUGS

PALACE RUG CO.

4, Granville Rd., 1st Fl. Kowloon.

Fishy business



By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



By Frank Robbins



P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULA & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

Passenger/Freight Service

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
s.s. "CARTHAGE"	8th February	18th March
s.s. "CORFU"	8th March	8th April
s.s. "CANTON"	8th April	14th May
s.s. "CANTON"	8th May	7th June

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
s.s. "CARTHAGE"	18th March	18th April
s.s. "CORFU"	18th April	14th May
s.s. "CANTON"	18th May	11th June
s.s. "CANTON"	8th June	10th July

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

Freight Service

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
s.s. "SHILLONG"	8th April	London & Continent
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
s.s. "KHYBER"	1st March	London & Continent
s.s. "ROCOTRA"	10th March	
s.s. "SHILLONG"	3rd May	

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"m.s. "SIRDHANA"	due 5th Mar.	from Japan
	sails 7th Mar.	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon

s.s. "TAHERA"	due 12th Mar.	& Calcutta from Calcutta Rangoon via Straits
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These ships have refrigerated cargo space.

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

s. s. "ISLAM"	In Port sails 27th Feb.	from Japan for Singapore Colombo, Bombay & Karachi
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S. S. "RANEE"	due 28th Feb.	from Karachi
S. S. "PUNDUA"	due 5th Mar.	from Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Penang & Singapore

	Sails 8th Mar.	for Japan
s. s. "PACHUMBA"	due 10th Mar.	from Bomba Colombo, Ma s. Straits.

sails 13th Mar. for Japan

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

s.s. "NANKIN"	sails 9th Apr.	for Batavia, Surabaya, Singapore, Melbourne & Adelaide
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Accepting cargo on through bills of lading for Tasmania, New Zealand & Pacific Island Ports.

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:-
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-eighth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 4th Floor, P. & O. Building, on Friday, the 9th day of March, 1951, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving and considering the Reports of the Directors and of Auditors and the Profit & Loss Account and the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1950, and for the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors.

The Register of Transfers of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 26th of February to Friday, the 9th of March, 1951, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, LIMITED.
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st Feb., 1951.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per "DENVRACKIE"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godowns where it will be at the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 25th February, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the underwriter on or before the 14th March, 1951, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.
Agents.

Pen Line Steamers, Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1951.

POTTED PLANTS

AZALEAS; PRIMROSES; FERNS; DWARF TREES; CACTI AND SUCCULENTS; ETC., ETC.

From The

CLOVER FLOWER SHOP

Gloucester Arcade.

LOW PRICES

Calculators, Typewriters

Carbons & Ribbons

The World Typewriter Co.

40, Wellington St., Tel. 28888.

Repairing Service.

Y. H. CHAN, Manager.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ARRIVALS

"BEAUVAIS" from Japan 2nd Mar.

SAILINGS

"FELIX ROUSSEL" to Marseilles via Manila 1st Apr.

"LA MARSEILLAISE" to Japan 8th May

"LA MARSEILLAISE" to Marseilles via Manila 10th May

FREIGHT SERVICE

"BEAUVAIS" N. Africa & Europe 3rd Mar.

"MEINAM" N. Africa & Europe 25th Mar.

"GRANVILLE" N. Africa & Europe 27th Mar.

for

PORT SAID, TUNIS, MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, ORAN, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Queen's Building Tel. 26651 (Three Lines)

WATERMAN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

MOBILE ALA USA

WATERMAN LINE EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE

FROM U.S. ATLANTIC COAST VIA JAPAN

"KYSKA" 22nd Mar. 1951

DIRECT FOR NEW YORK, BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA VIA JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"KYSKA" 23rd Mar. 1951

ALSO ACCEPTING TRANSHIPMENT CARGO FOR GULF PORTS.

WALLEM & CO., LTD.

Agents

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building

Telephones:—38041—5

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

The Global Fleet

ST. GEORGE'S BLDG. PHONE 28172/5.

S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

will sail on

Wednesday, February 28, at 4.00 P.M.

FOR HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE and YOKOHAMA

Passengers are requested to board the vessel on Wednesday, February 28, between 1 and 3 P.M.

Baggage-room and Hold baggage will be received in Godown No. 50 of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., entrance through Gate No. 2, Canton Road, Kowloon, on Tuesday, February 27, from 9 A.M. to Noon and from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

2 FLIGHTS WEEKLY!

NORTH to TAIPEI & TOKYO MONDAYS & FRIDAYS

SOUTH to SINGAPORE via BANGKOK WEDNESDAYS & SUNDAYS

Express Skymaster COACH SERVICE at reduced rates!

PACIFIC OVERSEAS AIRLINES, SIAM

PENINSULA HOTEL, KOWLOON. PHONE 68865.

Pacific Far East Line, Inc.

Fast Regular Trans-Pacific Service

DIRECT SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES OVERLAND NEW YORK-CHICAGO DETROIT-TORONTO MONTREAL AND ALL AMERICAN & CANADIAN CITIES

Vessel	From	Arrives	Sails	For
"INDIAN DEAR"	Straits	Feb. 28	Mar. 1	San Francisco via Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama
"F. J. LUCKENBACH"	Straits	Mar. 8	Mar. 10	San Francisco via Kobe & Yokohama
"PHILIPPINE DEAR"	Straits	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	San Francisco via Kobe & Yokohama
"GEORGE LUCKENBACH"	San Francisco	Apr. 1	Apr. 2	San Francisco via Kobe & Yokohama

For full particulars call Gibson Agents, United States Line Co., Queen's Building, Tel. 2611.

Japanese Cotton Cloth - Goal

Tokyo, Feb. 25. Japan's cotton cloth export goal for the calendar year of 1951 has been set at 1,370 million linear yards.

Japan led the world in cotton exports last year with 1,100 million yards. According to estimates worked out by the International Trade and Industry Ministry, domestic consumption will be limited to 2.9 pounds per capita.

The production target to meet these schedules will be 1,000,000 bales of yarn. Japan will have to import 2,000,000 bales of raw cotton to achieve the production target.—Reuter.

NY COTTON REVIEW

New York, Feb. 24. The nation's cotton futures market ended a month of idleness this week while the trade waited for clarification of price ceiling regulations.

Hopes prevailed at the weekend that "something was in the hopper" which might end the tie-up at an early date. Trade sources understood that a new order was in preparation or had been completed to reinforce the price of raw cotton. Mr. Edward Wade, Chairman of the New York Cotton Exchange Trade Committee, emphasized that the Organisation was eager to resume normal operations.

The usual run of trade and crop news was lost sight of apparently in light of Washington uncertainties. The Census Bureau reported a high rate of domestic consumption of raw cotton in January. During the 24½ working days, mills used up 1,040,691 bales, compared with 784,066 bales consumed during the 19 working days in December and 729,738 bales consumed during the 19½ working days in January a year ago. The cumulative consumption for the first six months ended Feb. 3, totalled 5,445,299 bales against 4,333,046 bales in the corresponding period of last year. Mills' stocks of raw cotton on Feb. 3 amounted to 2,253,240 bales against 1,997,950 bales on Dec. 30, 1950 and 1,750,068 bales on Jan. 28, 1950.—United Press.

More Controls Forecast

New York, Feb. 25. The Government controls on civilian use of some copper and tin products were relaxed a little this week, but other restrictions were tightened and new cutbacks were being prepared.

The National Production Authority dropped its total ban on the use of copper and authorised its limited use in the manufacture of more than 50 civilian products.

An earlier tin conservation order was amended to increase the number of products which may be reacted in tin plates and cans.—Associated Press.

New York Metals

New York, Feb. 24. Prices in the metal market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:—Lead, Common, New York, per lb. 10½.—United Press.

Further Increases In Wages Forecast For UK Industries

London, Feb. 24. Railway workers on the British nationalised railway system have gained a wage award that will cost the railway executive £12,000,000 and will benefit wage packets of 465,000 men.

The wider significance of this wage increase (which puts railway wages up by an average of 7½ percent) is that it will certainly form the basis for a series of wage increases throughout British industry in the next few years.

There is some justice in the railwaymen getting the first cut of the cake. They have waited long; their conditions of work are unattractive; and their lowest earning wage group was at a pitiful standard under £5 per week.

If the railway workers' gains are taken as precedent, then the national wages bill of industry is bound to rise by something more than 1s. in the £.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gaiskell, in his recent speech on the economics of rearmament indicated that the country could not expect a rise in its standard of living to which it would otherwise be entitled as the result of steadily increasing production.

Wage increases that now seem to be inevitable are a kind of token of the country's desire for higher living standards. But they are bound to be only a token as what unions gain with one hand will certainly be snatched back either in higher prices or by the Chancellor imposed increased taxation.

The incentive that drives the unions to tough wage bargaining today is the desire to cash in as many tokens as fast as possible before the country is overtaken by the inevitable inflation and higher prices. For that reason mainly, 1951 is likely to be a year full of news about strikes, threatened or actual.

SUBSIDY SUGGESTION

As far as British Railways are concerned, increased wages will probably be offset by increased prices.

There is, however, a strong body of opinion, mainly Socialist but not exclusively, that argues against increased freight and passenger rates and suggests that railway losses should be carried by the taxpayer, providing a subsidy as vital service to industry.

With justice the railway executive points out that scarcely a major railway network in the world runs at a profit. However, British Railway accounts would show profits if companies were in private hands. The effect of nationalisation was to convert railway ordinary shares as well as debentures into fixed interest bearing stock. British Railways have to cover all these interest payments before it can claim a "profit" on its books.

The case for a subsidy is that British exports would be kept down in price by this reduction of the "transport component" in all costs. This argument seems weak at the moment as there is probably a margin by which British exports could rise without sharply diminishing their gross earnings in the world. The choice between a subsidy for the railways or a rise in freight rates seems to be between the poor British taxpayer footing the whole bill or the poor British railway user sharing the bill with the whole world.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Activity in the Stock Exchange did not decline this week as much as had been expected. Bargains at 61,000 were only 3,000 fewer than last week. Reinvestment of steel funds still seems to have some way to go before it can be ignored as a factor in the market.

The rise in English Electric shares typifies the quick reaction of investors when two current factors come to bear simultaneously. This week's English Electric's famous Canberra jet bomber broke the trans-Atlantic speed record and this undoubtedly places the company among those which will benefit handsomely from the rearmament programme. At the same time the company's dividend announcement showed a 5 per cent increase and this further evidence of a break-

Food Profit Margins To Be Fixed

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 24. The Price Stabiliser, Mr. Michael Dinalo, said today that the Government will soon issue regulations which will push some food prices up and others down.

The rules will not set the profit margins which retailers and wholesalers can charge on their products. It is hard to determine what the overall price levels, he said, but they could correct "inequities" in the present prices and help to bring about a stable price "plateau" this summer.

Government orders already issued and others that will be coming up within the next few weeks should stabilise prices during the summer months.—United Press.

away from the dividend freeze policy was enough to start a keen demand for English Electric shares and they went ahead on Friday by 9s. 6d.

Elsewhere in the Market gilt-edged began to recover and home industrialists tended to slip away. Commodities were still among the strongest sections of the Market especially rubbers which are enjoying another boom despite profit-taking activities.

The announcement that railwaymen have been awarded a pay increase which will have to be offset by a rise in railway freight rates was received too late to have any effect on the Market. But on the whole firms which lose on the railway round-about should gain on the price swings.—London Express Service.

India And Pakistan Sign New Trade Pact

Karachi, Feb. 25. Pakistan and India signed a one-year trade agreement here today. The signatories were the leaders of the Indian and Pakistan delegations to the trade conference, which began here on February 19.

A press note announced: "Trade talks between India and Pakistan concluded today and a satisfactory agreement has been reached on all matters, including the mode of payments."

Under the agreement Pakistan will export raw jute, raw cotton, food grains and other commodities to India in exchange for coal, steel and cotton textiles.

A joint statement said that a number of goods would also be placed on the open general licence in both countries, which means that they may be freely exchanged but what their commodities were was not stated.

The announcement added that details of the agreement would be released simultaneously in Karachi and New Delhi tomorrow.

It was the first full trade pact between the two countries since India devalued her currency in September, 1949.

Official sources here had said earlier that an agreement was reached after India had agreed to recognise unconditionally the undervalued Pakistan rupee.

Normal trade between India and Pakistan virtually came to a stop when Pakistan, unlike India, decided not to devalue her rupee in line with sterling devaluation in September, 1949.—Reuter.

Grain Price In Chicago

Chicago, Feb. 24. Prices of grain futures closed here today as follows:—

Grain	Price
Spot	140
March	140½-141
July	141½-142
September	142½-143
December	143½-144
Corn	125½
Spot	125½
March	125½-126
May	126½-127
July	127½-128
September	128½-129
December	129½-130
Rye	123½-124
Spot	123½
March	123½-124
July	124½-125
September	125½-126
Oats	101½
March	101½-102
May	102½-103
July	103½-104
September	104½-105
December	105½-106
New York Flour—per 200 lb. sack	\$12.50—United Press.

New Worry For Textile Mills

New York, Feb. 24. Labour unrest added a new worry this week for textile mills already harassed by the uncertainties in the Government price freeze order.

The tie-up in the North Street cotton goods trade promised to continue until the nation's spot and futures market for raw cotton resumes trading. Manufacturers said it would be futile for them to attempt business until they knew exactly where they stand on the price ceiling for cloth and until they have means to establish raw material costs.—United Press.

R.I.L. ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SINGAPORE JAVA PORTS and MACASSAR

ARRIVALS

"TJIVANGI" In Port 28th Feb.

"TABMAN" In Port 7th Mar.

"TJITVALENGKA" 12th Mar. 10th Mar.

"VAN HEUTSZ" In Port 24th Mar.

only to Singapore, Penang & B. Deil.

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA and SOUTH AMERICA

ARRIVALS

"TJISADANE" In Port 7th Mar.

"TJIPANAS" 18th Mar.

"TJIBESAR" 18th Mar.

"BOISEVAD" 25th Mar.

"STRAAT SOENDA" In Port 5th Mar.

not proceeding to S. America.

not calling Manila.

JAPAN

ARRIVALS

"TJIPANAS" 11th Mar.

"TJIBESAR" 17th Mar.

"BOISEVAD" 24th Mar.

"VAN HEUTSZ" 18th Mar.

"STRAAT SOENDA" 4th Apr.

2nd Mar. 20th Mar.

Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA

ARRIVALS

"AAGTERKERK" 5th Mar.

"ALMEREK" Mid. Apr.

"LANGLEESOOT" Early May.

Through B/L issued to Mediterranean and Northern European Ports.

JAPAN

ARRIVALS

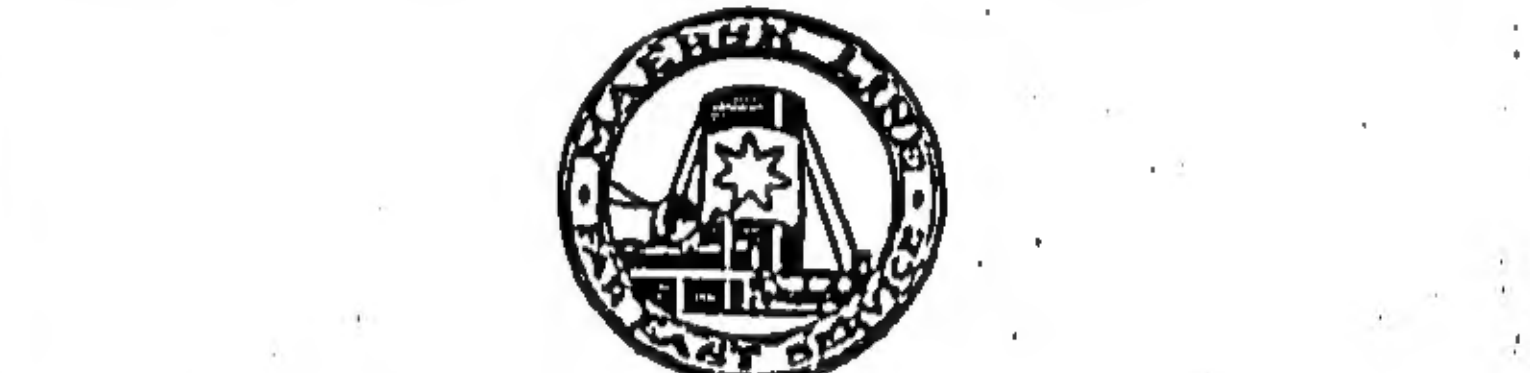
"AAGTERKERK" 7th Mar.

"ALMEREK" Early Apr.

"LANGLEESOOT" May

via Manila.

KING'S BUILDING TELEPHONE 20015 TO 20017



MAERSK LINE

FAST FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO: NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA

NEXT SAILINGS

M.S. "OLGA MAERSK" Feb. 28

M.S. "LAURA MAERSK" Mar. 15

M.S. "HULDA MAERSK" Mar. 20

TANKS OF ALL SIZES AVAILABLE FOR BULK OIL

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "TREIN MAERSK" Mar. 14

M.S. "PETER MAERSK" Mar. 23

M.S. "LEXA MAERSK" Apr. 21

For Freights and Further Particulars please apply to:—

AGENTS: JEBSEN & CO.

Pedder Building Tel. Nos. 28661-3.

Rubber Futures In Singapore

Singapore, Feb. 24. Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:—

Commodity	Price
Number 1 rubber, per lb.	228½-229
February	228½-229
Number 1 rubber, March	229½-230
February	229½-230
Number 2 rubber, February	229½-230
Number 3 rubber, February	229½-230
Number 4 rubber, February	229½-230
Spot rubber, unbleached	107-108
Black rubber	104-105
No. 1 pale crepe	83-84

—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:—	Rate
Sterling note (per £)	15.50
U.S. dollars (per \$100)	8.10
Indonesian guilders (per 100)	8.10
Siam ticals (per 100)	20.20
Singapore (Straits)	13.40
etc. etc. (per 100)	13.40

DC-6

Fly HIGH above the weather in a D.C.6

The four giant engines of the D.C.6 "Cloudmaster" mean power to take you to the calmest altitudes. Air-conditioning and radiant heating in your extra-pressurized cabin provide the right atmosphere all the time.

B. A. S. offers the famous D.C.6 service to Israel, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Scandinavia, and North and South America, (close connections to all larger cities all over the world).

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM

Agents: THOMSON & CO. LTD.

